



YAZOO CITY
FEDERAL JULY 12, 1830.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. STATE BANK
HENRY CLAY.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.
NO SUB-TREASURY BANK.
UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

Retrenchment in the expenses of the Government.
Security in the life, the treasury, and the stock office.
The collection of the President's patronage, by means of more offices elected by the people.

Appointment of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Post Master General by Congress, and the prohibition by law of the interference of officers of the Federal Government in Political Elections.—HENRY CLAY.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
HON. ADAM L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS, Esq.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HON. EDWARD TURNER.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
HON. DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.

FOR STATE SENATE.
HON. S. M. GRAYSON.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
(Capt.) J. R. BURRUS.
FRANKLIN DAVIS, Esq.

The present number commences the fourth volume of the *Whig*. We have struggled on for the last six years against disadvantages and disappointments in pecuniary affairs—against the united efforts of some of the Van Buren leaders to put us down, but still these efforts have been in vain, and thanks to the liberality of the public, and our own endeavors, we have been enabled to weather the storm, and furnish the patrons of the *Whig* with a newspaper (we believe) well filled with the passing tidings of the times.

In presenting the first number of a new volume, to the public, we would suggest to our numerous debtors, the propriety of an immediate liquidation of the sums due us; as it is essentially necessary that we should "put money in our purse" to secure the success and further continuance of our paper. We have to pay cash for paper, ink, journeyman, and all materials requisite in our office, and it is not to be expected that we can do this, unless we can collect the accounts due us for work done. We hope this will be taken into consideration, and the difficulty speedily removed. We make no promises as to the further usefulness of the *Whig*—its appearance and editorials must speak for themselves. We are well known in this community—promises are useless—we'll do our best—the best can be no more.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We have received from our old friend, Captain James of the late running steamer *Hind*, a bag of ice, weighing about fifty pounds, for which we will please receive our sincere acknowledgments.

When we assert, that the *Hind* is not to be surpassed in point of speed, and accommodations by any boat that has ever been in the Yazoo trade, we are confident we do not exaggerate—and when we praise Capt. J. for his gentlemanly treatment of all who take passage with him, and his ability to command, we know we not only express our own opinion, but speak the sentiments of all who know him. We wish not to be considered as influenced in the least by the recent of the *Ice*, but having been for some time acquainted with him, and taken passage several times on the *Hind*, we consider we have a right to recommend her to the patronage of the public.

As for the ice, we'll find a use for it. Mixed with the juice of the grape, it will drink to the health, wealth, and prosperity to the donor, successful trips and few "blow ups" to the merry little *Hind*.

STATE TREASURER.—We are requested to announce Warren Tucker, Esq., favorably known in the place, and the northern part of the State, as a candidate for State Treasurer. We do not make this announcement, with the view of supporting Mr. Tucker, but considering his undoubted right every one has to express their opinion on political matters, and his position as a candidate, we comply with the request.

REUBEN DAVIS, Editor of the *Whig*, is requested to announce Warren Tucker, Esq., favorably known in the place, and the northern part of the State, as a candidate for State Treasurer. We do not make this announcement, with the view of supporting Mr. Tucker, but considering his undoubted right every one has to express their opinion on political matters, and his position as a candidate, we comply with the request.

There is a flourishing condition in Yazoo, the "garden spot" of Mississippi. We believe this is the most forward section in the county, or in the State, for we have seen several specimens, but none so forward as that above spoken of.

We also received, on Tuesday last, a fine bale of cotton from the plantation of Mr. P. Sessions—It was the largest bale we have seen this year, but it had not yet opened. From all parts, we hear the most cheering accounts of crops, both of cotton and corn, and the great cotton State expects to outstrip the quantity shipped from here for a number of years back.

"MISSISSIPPI MORALS."

We cannot any longer forbear pointing, with assured intemperance, the cant which appears to be getting fashionable in certain quarters of Yazoo, in relation to the "free love system," the "obscenity" of the courts, and the "morals" of our State. This system of *slavery* commenced in the city of New Orleans, by her Commission Merchants. When they all failed, two years ago, they raised the insolvency that the delinquencies of the Mississippi had caused their embarrassments. They founded this abroad to their creditors and very shortly the exact became general and current. "Mississippians" was as we cannot pay until we collect from them. They not only sound this falsehood in every direction, making every press which they could pull, their vehicle, but they improved rapidly in slander, and soon formed the complaint into a thousand shapes as best suited malice and disappointment and would best minister to our injury.

The statement was false in its inception, and was, and is a palpable violation of the facts in the premises. What are the facts? They borrowed from our banks and "advanced" to our citizens a part of the money. When they failed they owed our banks notes and bills which were afterwards protested for non-payment, not a whit less than ten millions of dollars, which is at least, one third or a quarter more than all the individual indebtedness of our citizens to her merchants.

The currency which this song seemed to gain, gave them, and other strikers, and traveling agents, a general license to lie, upon every subject connected with the business or credit of our state and citizens.

It is well known that our local commercial situation has made the great tried experiment of that wicked band of Federal usurpers, who would sell the country for money for their own pockets, fall heavier upon us than upon other portions of the Union, and therefore it greatly embarrassed many of our citizens, and prevented them from paying their just debts. It soon then became quite fashionable for the strikers of New York and New Orleans to decant upon their collections, and the action of our courts of justice, with wisdom and truth about equally balanced. Every disappointed dandy must needs write a lie home, and the "extract of a letter," would be immediately furnished some editor who could be induced to publish it. In this way we have been pained to see in many respectable papers the promulgation of "information"—what this one had "heard" and the other had been "told" respecting "scenes in Mississippi," "battles," "lawlessness" and the like, which had no other origin than the low envy of some city "dun," or the curiosity of some quack politician or brainless finance teacher, or some sub-treasury lecturer upon "banking." And in addition to all this, we have some domestic slanderers—some few prelates, who are the ready assistants of all liars whom they can use for party purposes; and who have done, and are doing, immense injury to our state, in grossly misrepresenting the character and morals of our citizens.

These slanders, come from whom or from whence they may, are determined, as an independent journal, bound to render an honest and faithful servitude to the public who support us, to hunt back upon the face of their makers and retailers at every revolution of our press, that the country may know that there is yet a disposition here to sustain truth and common right, in their proper empires.

We have not the slightest disposition to screen offenders, or any dilution of duty in the administration of public justice. There is too much crime amongst us, and our purpose is and has been, to visit it with due exposure and denunciation. Our judiciary system is a bad one, but it was our indiscretion and not our crime to make judges and several other officers elective by the people. But still the incapacity of these officers is regarded as a hundred fold. And every striking circumstance that will in the least degree bear to be spoken against, is raised into a mountain of outcry and is made a central point in its travel round the country.

Our aim, we are ready to confess, and God knows we have nothing to boast of in the way of public morality. Our Governor, when we were so unfortunate and indisposed to place in office, is a disgrace to any State. Our delegation in Congress, for the most part, with the exception of a few able men, whom we have been so fortunate as to get them, were the swarms of the low-down pro-slavery crowd. For a couple of years past, we have been blest through the cause of *free-love*, with a set of so-called "reformers," both Comstock and others, who have been doing, and are doing, with dollars and cents, and millions, with the political morality and indignation of a back which did not begin their career in the city of New Orleans. Our aim, we are ready to confess, and God knows we have nothing to boast of in the way of public morality. Our Governor, when we were so unfortunate and indisposed to place in office, is a disgrace to any State. Our delegation in Congress, for the most part, with the exception of a few able men, whom we have been so fortunate as to get them, were the swarms of the low-down pro-slavery crowd. For a couple of years past, we have been blest through the cause of *free-love*, with a set of so-called "reformers," both Comstock and others, who have been doing, and are doing, with dollars and cents, and millions, with the political morality and indignation of a back which did not begin their career in the city of New Orleans. Our aim, we are ready to confess, and God knows we have nothing to boast of in the way of public morality. Our Governor, when we were so unfortunate and indisposed to place in office, is a disgrace to any State. Our delegation in Congress, for the most part, with the exception of a few able men, whom we have been so fortunate as to get them, were the swarms of the low-down pro-slavery crowd. For a couple of years past, we have been blest through the cause of *free-love*, with a set of so-called "reformers," both Comstock and others, who have been doing, and are doing, with dollars and cents, and millions, with the political morality and indignation of a back which did not begin their career in the city of New Orleans.

about, whenever they have the opportunity to select men for office, who have as little regard for public virtue as they have for their own private morals, which, in all countries, is generally a precious little.

Libelous, all these things, our press is not corrupt; nor is public virtue less in Mississippi than in our neighboring states. Great enjoyment seems to be derived by many sojourners here, in propagating an idea that in Mississippi there is a general wish to frustrate the due administration of law, and subvert the ends of justice. This falsehood is told by some for amusement and by others through malice or to screen their own delinquencies, but be it as it may, it is a lie, in all its bearings, parts, dimensions and constructions. The law is as potent in Mississippi as in any state of the Union. And were there a trained band of emissaries travelling over New York or New England, ready to catch hold of every circumstance, great or small, and invent such as they could not discover, in order to make out a marvelous tale of strange things, they too would appear to be a race of liars, to all who were sufficiently credulous to believe the inconsistent extravagances which generally make up the wonders of these "extracts," and hearsays.

We feel that this Press is identified with all the odium that is intended to be heaped upon "Mississippi morals," and we wish it borne in mind also, that our location is in Yazoo, and while we join others in exposing crime and public immorality, if the press, the liberating hand of other states, or whomsoever else, succeed in reducing the character of our citizens below the respectable state of morals which we know does exist with them, we will promise them an occasional notice, that they may not be entirely alone and unholstered in their benevolent labors.

A new War against the right of the People to be represented.—Federalism Consisted.

The reasonable conclusion is forced upon us, that the Van Buren party would not find support with the honest well meaning portion of the community, who did not look for "rewards," and who are aware of the flagrant acts of treason and violations of law, to which they are ready to resort whenever they can thereby promote their political prospects. The plainest requirements of law are openly violated by their official men and official bodies, without the pretence of justification, or even the trouble of trying to take up an excuse.

It is not within the moral, political or physical ability of man, to violate the first principle of civil liberty, more plainly or palpably, than was recently done by the lower branch of the Pennsylvania legislature. They have deprived a county of a representative in the House of Representatives—because they sent a whig delegate; and for no other reason under the heavens of the Almighty.

A loco-foco committee introduced a resolution in the lower house, declaring the seat of the member from Adams county vacant; and without a reason, without an excuse, or pretence of precedent, law, right, or reason, why, or wherefore, it was carried, by a strict party vote.

If the people of Adams county are willing to sit by and see their rights outraged in this way, and have the doctrine established that the power of a party is supreme, and may not be checked or hindered from the exercise of its wishes, by any forms of law, or principle in our government, then we say, in all candor and sobriety, the day is not far distant when they will be perhaps in astonishment, called upon to lament over the ruins of that which was once a proud republic.

It is known that when the legislature of Pennsylvania commenced its session, a lawless mob for a long time prevented the progress of business, and that it was several weeks before the organization of the lower house was recognized by the Senate. During this time Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the member elect from Adams county, declined taking his seat, and published his reasons therefor. And it appears that he stated one to be, that at that time he considered the body which claimed to be the House of Representatives, "the offspring of a mob." At length, however, when the legality of the organization of the house was recognized by the Senate, and the business of both was in progress, he presented himself to be qualified and took his seat. Objection was made, and a committee was appointed to enquire whether he had not forfeited his right to his seat?—Whether he had or had not done something, that would justify their declaring his seat vacant? His election and return or his qualification were not questioned. No charges were brought against him. He could not be expelled from a seat he never occupied. It was a mere enquiry whether they were satisfied with the people's choice of Mr. Stevens, and whether they would or would not refuse him taking his seat. The majority of the committee reported that he had used the language above stated, and that because he had done and said thus and so, when he was a mere private citizen, he had never acted either right or wrong in the House, because he had never been a member, but that once upon a time, he had said that there was a mob in the representative hall at Harrisburg, and that therefore the people of Adams ought not to be represented there by him. And the resolution was passed, as we have stated.

This is a plain statement of the facts. Now, we would like to see a man, claiming to be an American citizen, who would stand upon his feet in the light of the sun, and justify such conduct as this. We have the opportunity to fix our eyes upon the face of a man who is an open avowed ally of the low-down pro-slavery crowd, a man who is a political atheist—an enemy of the rights of the people to be represented in the law making assembly. And yet some of the most ardent and degraded of a whig press, and the federal party, have the shamelessness to write out some charges and extortions in justification of the fact, outrage upon democracy and popular rights.

We repeat, that this violation of all law and precedent, may be fully justified, and no charges were brought against Mr. Stevens. It was not proposed to expel him, the validity of his election was not questioned, but it was proposed to deprive Adams county of its representative, and to fill his place with a man who was a member of the mob.

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be the House was "the offspring of a mob." And for this he was punished, and the people of a county deprived of their representation. And yet, the committee declare that, "the printing press shall be free to every person who wishes to take to examine the proceedings of the House, and to report on them, and to publish the same, and to make to them, the right thereof." Now we ask men who have the freedom of thought, to look upon this picture. We should not have bewitched the nation, upon the mere criminality of a few members of Pennsylvania, but we lay the blame upon the fact of the federal party, Van Buren and his allies, are responsible for it, because they sanction it. And every man who votes to support that party, votes for and appropriates a degree of treason in this action, at least in the very life and blood of all that is worth preserving in our institutions. It is not a small thing, that a party, ruling the nation, and setting the example of the people, should so openly violate all that was ever sacred in the country, and to outrage the very constitutional principle of the government, without the shadow of procedure or the pretence of a legal right.

Well, the "State Rights and Democratic Union," we are told, will make its appearance next week to enlighten the people of the State upon certain subjects, and awaken the slumbering genius of Democracy, which has so long slept undisturbed in the publican. Yazoo. We are glad of it. We extend the right hand of fellowship to our loco-foco neighbors, and hope that once in operation, none of that low slang and abusive language which characterized our former opponent here, will be detailed from this new "enlightener" to mar the good feeling which now exist between us, and which should ever have an abiding place in the breasts of all honorable men, whether acting in opposition to one another or not. We wish they may prosper, but still, we shall use all honorable and fair means to prevent the success of the party to which they have sworn allegiance.

We have ever considered newspaper denunciations as one of the lowest professions in which an editor could embark; as it ultimately tends to lessen him in the estimation of his brethren of the press, and renders his sheet uninteresting to his readers, and a nuisance to the family circle—that place where every editor should strive to render his paper acceptable. The readers of a public journal cannot profit by such stuff; but should its conductors wish to engage in argument, let them confine themselves to their subject, and not, as is too often the case, launch out in a denunciatory tone, composed of naught but vulgarity and abuse. We should like to see an end to such a state of things—for in truth, it is calculated to drag the press into dispute, and upon the whole is highly degrading to the conductors of our journal, whose object is the ultimate good and well being of society—for we think every editor should set an example, as he is looked upon as a judge in such matters.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

We publish this week the proceedings of a meeting of the whigs of Madison county, held at Canton, for the purpose of expressing their views on the selection of a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. Robert J. Walker.

We approve the course of our friends in Madison in this matter. It is important that we should unite in a candidate of strength and ability; one who will unite the strength of the party and do honor to the State. That man we believe is S. S. PRENTISS. We give him our decided preference, and know that in this we but speak the sentiments of the whigs of Yazoo. We would be proud to see him represent Mississippi in the Senate of the United States, and believe he would fill the office with more honor and ability than it has been since the days of Poindexter.

In talents, eloquence and integrity he would, in the palmist days of the Senate, rank among the noblest in that Chamber which has contained "the garnered wisdom of the nation."

We know Mr. Prentiss has expressed a wish to keep aloof from the cares, turmoils and strife of the political arena, and devote his time exclusively to his private affairs. But we think the country requires the services of her ablest sons and has a right to command them. Private inclination must yield to public good. We hope to see him at the meeting of the Legislature, believing that he will yield his private wishes on the altar of public duty.

We respectfully suggest to our brethren of the Whig press in the state, the propriety of their giving their views on the subject and the sentiments of the public through them.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Well, the glorious fourth is past and Yazoo City failed to honor it with a celebration; but our worthy citizens, Messrs. Paxson, Jackson & Co., gave a splendid dinner, and in the evening we had a very agreeable and pleasant cotillion party at the Washington Hotel, on which occasion nearly all the beauty of our city attended. The citizens of Lincoln, however, done the "nice thing," in preparing a luncheon for all who were disposed to honor it with their presence. According to report (we did not attend) it was quite a brilliant affair, and reflected considerable credit upon the Committee charged with the arrangements. We should have been pleased to have laid the proceedings before our readers, but a certain individual, who are informed, who attended, made it convenient to lay violent hands upon the copy intended for the *Whig*, and we have not been able to get it out.

WHO WOULD BE AN EDITOR?

Such is the inquiry of many a party upon taking up the freshly printed sheet. The measure which he derives from reading the readers but a title of what the editor must have left in collecting and preparing the *Whig* to fill his ready paper. Now it is a singularly true fact that there are many agreeable circumstances and associations connected with the life of an Editor—but his path is nevertheless, for him being one of the few. He has vexations and annoyances, of which the world knows nothing.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the gentleman, and ascertain whether he will consent to be a candidate for a seat in the United States Senate.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. C. C. Shackelford made some remarks, urging the propriety of their adoption, and the claims of Mr. Prentiss. After some further desultory discussions were adopted—dismissing, "one voice."

It was then moved that the Committee of Correspondence be appointed by the Chairman, who nominated C. C. Shackelford, T. L. Catchings, J. H. Rollins, J. H. Montgomery and Wm. M. Hayden.

The following Resolutions were offered and adopted, and the meeting adjourned sine die.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Madison Whig Advocate.

D. W. HALEY, Chm.
S. R. BLACK, Sec'y.

BEACON LIGHTS FOR SOUTHERNS.
Mr. Van Buren's opinion and vote on Free Negro suffrage.

On the 12th of September, 1831, the committee on the right of suffrage, reported the following amendments to the constitution. See debates of the convention, page 134—

"Every white male citizen of the age of 21 years, who shall have resided in the state six months next preceding any election, &c. &c. shall be entitled to vote &c."

On the 19th September, (see page 136,) the above amendment being under consideration, which had been supported and opposed by various gentlemen, Mr. Clark said: "I am unwilling to retain the word white because its retention is repugnant to all the principles and notions of liberty to which we have heretofore professed to adhere, and to our Declaration of Independence, which is a just concise and just expose of those principles. In that sacred instrument we have recorded the incontrovertible truth: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

"The people of color are—capable of giving their consent, and ever since the formation of our government, they have constituted a portion of the people—from whence your legislators have derived that just power by retaining that word, you deprive a large and reputable number of the people of this state, of privileges and rights which they have enjoyed in common with us, and to which they are justly entitled, even since the existence of our government."—Same day, see page 130.

Mr. Jay moved that the word *white* be stricken out.

Mr. Kent supported the motion of Mr. Jay. "He was disposed, however, to annex such qualifications and conditions, as should prevent them from coming in bodies from other states, to vote at elections." Mr. Kent proceeded to support the motion to strike out, on the ground that it would be a violation of the constitution of the U. S., to prohibit them from voting. On the 22 September, see page 130.

Col Young said, (see page 131) "The minds of the blacks are not competent to vote. They are too much degraded to estimate its value, or exercise with fidelity and discretion, that important right. It would be unsafe in their hands. Their vote would be at the call of the richest slaveholder. If this class of people should hereafter arrive at such degree of intelligence and virtue as to inspire confidence, then it will be proper to confer the privilege upon them. At present, manumission and protection, but withheld that privilege which will inevitably arise. Look to your life and penitentiaries by whom are they filled? By the very few whom it is not proposed to clothe with the power of deciding upon your political rights."

"If less than that natural, inherent right to vote which some gentlemen have agreed, it ought to be further extended. In New Jersey females were formerly allowed to vote; and on that principle, you must admit negroes, as well as negroes, to participate in the right of suffrage. Minors, too, and aliens must no longer be excluded, but the 'good feeling' commenced in earnest."

Mr. Livingston: "Sir we are standing upon the foundation of good society. The elements of government are scattered around us. All rights are buried, and from the spot that springs from their grave we are to weave a bow that shall overshadow and protect our liberties. Our proceedings will pass in review before the power that elected us, and it will be for the people to decide, whether the blacks are elevated upon a ground that we cannot reach. Sir, we all agree, enter the government, subject to the implied condition, that our constitution was liable to revision and alteration, and that blacks, in this particular, have certain rights, except from the power of abridgement or alteration, which the whites have not, I have yet to learn."

Mr. Jay (see page 131) concluding his speech, said, in reply, "I have yet to notice the argument of the gentleman from Sumner (Colonel Young). They were avowedly addressed, not to our reason, but to our prejudices; and so forcibly have they been urged, that I feel persuaded that they had more influence on the committee than all that has been said beside on the occasion. Though repeated in various forms, they may be summed up in this—that we are committed to look upon black men with contempt; that we will not eat with them; that we will not sit with them; that we will not serve with them in the military or judicial nor in any manner associate with them, and therefore it is concluded that they ought not to vote with us. How, sir, can that be sustained by reason, which does not rest upon a foundation of reason? Why do we feel reluctant to associate with them? There is no reluctance in Europe that any country in which slavery is a valuable article from an association of white and black men should be regarded as degraded and tainted. It is not the color of slavery, the property of the negro, but the fact of slavery, which is the source of our prejudice, and which alone it is, which is known among us, it will

olier resources to their service.

In the performance of this varied and exhausting line of duty it is to be expected that he should sometimes err—unless indeed he can put in claim and proof of infallibility. Criticism, it has been well enough remarked should never descend to particulars, or single paragraphs—it is the general character only of a newspaper which should be taken into consideration. If every thing to which every body may object should be stricken out, the newspaper would be a blank sheet.

DEMOCRATIC AND STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

In pursuance of a notice given through the papers, there was a meeting of the Democratic and State Rights parties of this county, held in the Court House in Benton on Saturday the 5th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of nominating candidates, to run on said ticket for representatives in the ensuing term of the legislature. Then on motion, MORRIS L. FITCH, Esq. was called to the chair, and D. J. MARKHAM appointed secretary. The Chair then proceeded, in a few appropriate remarks, to explain the object of the meeting—after which, the following resolutions were introduced by Dan'l Jones, Esq. which after some pertinent remarks from several gentlemen present, were put to vote, by the chair and carried.

Resolved, That as the inclemency of the weather has been such, as to prevent our political friends in the country generally, from attending on this day, in pursuance of notice given; and we having ascertained that the community generally had not seen said notice, or been apprized of the intention of holding this meeting—and as the object for the action of this meeting is one of the most vital importance to those of our political creed, and consequently it is essential that there should be as large a meeting as the season of the year, and circumstances generally will admit of; Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned until the fourth Monday of this month—and that the editors of the Yazoo City Whig, and Benton Banner, be each requested to publish the proceedings of the same in their respective papers.

After which, on motion the meeting adjourned.

M. L. FITCH, Pres't.
D. J. MARKHAM, Sec'y.

From the Madison Whig Advocate.
PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Madison county, held at Canton on the 24th inst. for the purpose of recommending a candidate to succeed the Hon. R. J. Walker in the United States Senate, the Hon. D. W. Haley was called to the chair and S. R. Black appointed Secretary. The following resolution was offered by M. C. C. Shackelford:

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed by the chair to prepare Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting. The resolution being adopted, the chair named the following gentlemen to constitute that committee, C. C. Shackelford, T. L. Catchings, John H. Rollins and Henry Phillips. The committee having retired for a few moments reported the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, a vacancy will soon occur in our representation in the Senate of the United States by the expiration of the term for which the Hon. R. J. Walker was elected, which vacancy should be filled at the ensuing session of the Legislature. And whereas the able, faithful and independent manner in which the Hon. S. S. Prentiss has sustained the free institutions of our country, and the interest and character of the State of Mississippi, in Congress as well as upon all other occasions in which he has participated in political affairs, very justly entitles him to the whig party of the State, as well as to all who oppose the ruinous policy, demoralizing corruptions and dangerous usurpations of the present Administration, and render him the person in every way qualified to fill that high and responsible station, in the present important crisis in the political condition of the country, when every thing is so rapidly tending to a concentration of powers of the most fearful and dangerous character in the hands of the Federal Executive.

Resolved therefore, That the Whigs of Madison county do recommend the Hon. S. S. Prentiss as the most suitable candidate to succeed the present incumbent, the Hon. R. J. Walker in the Senate of the United States.